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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH CRISIS. PROGRAMME OF THE LEFT CENTER-PROCEED-INGS IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE DISPATCH AN-NOUNCING THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1873. At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left Center to-day a Committee which had been appointed to draw up a platform of policy made their reports. They recommend to the support of the party in the Assembly the following measures: The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of thirty to deliberate upon and report to the Assembly organic laws best fitted to insure the working of the legal government of the Republic; the prolongation of President Thiers's term of office four years; the nomination of a Vice-President; the creation of a Second Chamber; the partial or complete renewal of the Assembly; monizing of republican institutions. The report was unanimously approved. The members of the Extreme Left indorse the declaration of Gambetta that a dissolution of the National Assembly is the sole remedy for present difficulties.

President Thiers will not, as was expected, appear to-day before the committee appointed to draw up an address in reply to his message on the opening of the National Assembly. It is announced, however, that he will attend the meeting of the committee to-

In the Assembly, this afternoon, Deputy Pascal Daprat introduced a bili for the restoration to the Ocleans family of their property confiscated in 1852, The Trial-by-jury bilt passed by a vote of 416 to 178. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872.

A dispatch has been received here from New-York, announcing the report current there of the resignation of M. Thiers, and other changes in the Government of France. The report is false, and without a shadow of foundation. Up to this hour not even a rumor of the resignation of the French President has been current. The Associated Press dispatches have given a fall history of the course of events in France. M-Taiers has called for another and stronger vote of confidence from the Assembly, and has threatened to resign unless it is accorded. Various rumors as to his successor, in the event of his resignation, have been given as such from time to time. One of these, published on Tuesday, was that the party of the Right would propose a triumvirate should the President and Ministers resign. Out of these statements and rumors, showing a somewhat threatening situation in France, the false report of yesterday was probably manufactured entire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN BANKER-MARINE DISASTERS.

London, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872. Mr. Robert Bowles was arraigned to-day before the Lord Mayor, at the Manston House, on a charge of fraudmently converting 206 debeutures of the Lom bardo-Venetian Railway. Mr. Doglout, a banker of Na ples, is the prosecutor. The Lord Mayor remanded the

prinoner for further examination on Taeslay next.
Information has been received in London that the bark Samuel Larrabee, which sailed from Savannah on the pih of January last for Bremen, and the bark Lauercost, which left Bailimore on the 10th of February for Belfast, were lest at sea, and every person on board the two ves-

Field-Marshal Sir William Mayuard Gomm was In stalled to-day as Constable of the Tower of London. THE LONDON PRESS ON THE RE-ELECTION OF

PRESIDENT GRANT-HEALTH OF MR. SUMNER. IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TELSUNE, LONDON, Nov. 9 .- An American who reads the articles in the Eaglish papers on the Presidential election can have but one opinion about them. I don't care whether he is for Mr. Greeley or Mr. Grant, whether the articles in question are on one side or the other. The judgment of ah American upon them must be that they are singularly-nay, unaccountably-ignorant. Nor do I mean to judge them by a high standard, nor yet on the other hand to make my condemnation so sweeping as to be without exception. Take the American papers en European topics. They make blunders, but they are fairly well-informed, and if they have not always a politics, the leading journals are, at any rate, sufficiently

careful to steer clear of gross errors of the crude, school-

boy kind. Not so much can be said of the English press

in its treatment of the Presidential election.

To begin with The Times. That paper draws a moral in favor of Civil Service Reform from the spoils to the victors doctrine, explains what a sweeping change would have followed Mr. Greeley's election, informs its readers that to be Collector at New-York is nearly as good a thing as to be Minister to London or Paris, and then by way of proving its easy familiarity with the subject remarks that " lower down in the scale are such places as Balem, to which President Pierce sent his friend Hawthorne." One might have expected even The Times to know that Pierce gave Hawthorne the consulate at Liverpool. It speaks of President Grant's reflection as the first step toward the rescue of the Republic from the politicians who now live upon the illicit gains they make out of its offices-the leaders of the Reform being, of course, Messrs, Cameron, Conkling, and Morton. Since when has any one of those distinguished Senators paid to Reform the homoge of se much hypocrisy as might consist in a pretense to be in favor of it? Of Mr. Gree-loy The Times says that he has apologized for Tammany, that he has treated the worst incidents in the cotem-perary history of New-York as the froiles of a lively commerce, and that he had, up to the moment when he was nominated the rival of Gen. Grant, an invincible difficulty in seeing the scandal of the President's Indiscretions. I do n't suppose even the President's own organ at New-York would think it worth while, now that the election is over, to try to impose on its readers a belief in such reckless calumnies as these. In the case of *The Times* they are probably honest enough slanders; by which I mean simply teat that journal has seen some such charges in a New-York paper during the heat of the canvass, and adopted them willingly without inquiry. Taroughout the last six months The Times has written of Mr. Greeley with an injustice so bitter as to suggest a personal motive. I knew nothing of the nothership of its American articles, nor need I charac-

terize them except as I have done, by quotation. A journal of a different sort, The Telegraph, always wise after the event, declares that the reflection of President Grant has always, from the day since Mr. Greeley was nominated against him, been a certainty. It has cultivated the art of writing with that judicious vagueness, which betrays, indeed, the slip-slop character of a writer's knowledge, but which saves him often from direct contradiction. But the most judicious generalizer must sometimes descend to particulars, so we have The

In the State of New-York, whose elections are fixed by law for the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, the citizens choose on that day, not only the Presidential electors, but the Governor, the Senators, the Members of the Assembly, and almost all the chief officers of the State.

The juicy kernels of the following paragraph are too numerous to extract separately, and I give the whole:

To morrow will deside, not only whether Grant's
majority shall have so many fewer, and Greeley's
minority so hany more, votes in the Electoral College,
but whether he-mocrats or Republicans shall rule the
State of New Yerk, and fill every office, from that of
Governor to the of postman, with their nominees for
the next two years. The fact is that, in this, as in almost
every American pable act, the functions of the Federal
and the State Government are inseparably connected.
Upon the issue whether Grant or Greeley carry New
York State will depend the whole constitution of the
State Government; and, again, upon the constitution of
the State Government will, probably, depend the issue,
whether New-York, at the next Presidential election,
shall go for the Republicans or the Democrate.

Or taken numer of a very different kind. The Speciator. numerous to extract separately, and I give the whole:

Or taken paper of a very different kind, The Speciator, which used to discuss American matters with intelligence and good sense, but which of late has fallen into an unhappy vein. The Spectator writes about the Demo. eratic party, and about "reopening the issues of the civil war," as it entirely unaware that Baltimore had adigted the Cinclinati platform. But that, perhaps, is only the echo of 80-4 American papers which know betts, and I only stop * remark how numerous such school are, and how readle, sampaign attacks on Mr.

Appropriation bill. There are fourteen General Approcate to the House of Representative, and Judicial street in accordance with the order passed by the printion bills to be reported to the House of Representative, in accordance with the order passed by the Council.

Council are caught up and ropt—ad by English papers | grees. Not more than half of the efficial estimates have

which profess a horror of them. The Spectator, however, has made a discovery peculiarly and exclusively English. It thinks Mr. Grant would have been re-elected anyhow by a moderate majority, but that the increasing favor shown to him of late has been due largely to his abandenment of the Indirect Claims. Yet we are told that the view taken in America was that, on the whole, Great Britain had practically gained the victory over the United States in the Alabama Arbitration. How this should have inured to the benefit of the man responsible for the defeat of the nation of which he is the titular head, The Spectator omits to explain. San Juan, again, helped him, because San Juan was not a defeat, but a victory. If any clear single view is to be collected out of views so discordant it is this, that one of the main issues in the canvass has been the Treaty of Washington, and that Gen. Grant's triumphant re-election is due largely to the popular view that, on the most important question under that Treaty, he suffered

a defeat, and on another less important gained a victory

Mr. Sumner's visit in London is practically at an end to-day. He left London this morning to go down to ministerial responsibility; and the general har- Frampton Hall to attend the christening of Mr. Motley's granddaughter, an event to which Mr. Samner's pres ence, and that of the Queen of Holland and other notabilities, are expected to lend distinction. During the past fortnight, as Mr. Sumner's stay in town became known, he found invitations flowing in upon him, and many courtesies offered him, as they used to be in those good old days before he made that terrible speech which every English paper attacked and no Euglish paper printed. The Athenseum Club made him its goest for the second time. A dezen or more letters from friends in various parts of England arrived, asking for visits, merrow. The committee has had two long sittings and of invitations to dissert have been more than and of invitations to dissert have been more than Mr. Summer found himself able to accept. Last night he was a guest at Lord Granville's, and on Monday he goes to the Duke of Devoushire at Chatworth. He een the Beraries of Mr. Huth and Mr. Turner, two of the fluest in England, and Lord Exmouth's collection of porcetain, and Mr. Bohn's pictures and curiosities of all sorts at Twickenham; and yesterday, under the guidance of Mr. Spencer Ponsonby, the Deputy Lord Chamberlain, he visited Buckingham Palace to see its wenderful Dotch pictures, and perhaps even more won derful, because more rare, treasures in porcelain. Nothing of all this is open to the public, but it was all opened to hir. Summer with very marked civility and

It is, I fear, settled that Mr. Sumner sails for America on the 14th. He remains deaf to the entreaties of his friends, English and American, who seek to keep him here, and deaf also, I believe, to the warnings of his own system, the gravity of which he cannot underrate, but which he is determined to disregard. The plain to America and take his seat in the Senate and go on with his usual work. The last week or two have don little or nothing to modify the opinion I have expressed in previous letters. He does not give himself time nor sees that he eight not to resume work yet, and everybody who feels himself authorized to say anything to Mr. Summer on such a subject has urged him to prolong his stay here. It is just possible he may yield at the last moment, but his present purpose is, as I have said, to go. The fact that Dr. Brown-Sequard is in America has some-thing to do with his resolution. All I can add is that I hope Dr. Il-own-Sequard will send his patient back to Europe by the first steamer.

GERMANY.

ARRIVAL OF A HAYTIAN ENVOY AT BERLIN-GOVERNMENT BILL AGAINST EXCOMMUNICA-

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872. Gen. Brice, Special Envoy from the Republic of Hayti, has arrived in this city to open diplomatic relations with Germany. He intends to lay before the Government explanations of the delay in payment of the German demands, and a remonstrance against the arbitrary action of the German corvettes at Port-au-

The Ecclesiastical Rights blii, prohibiting the issue of decrees of excommunication, has been submitted to the Landtag. It declares that any clergyman who shall by as punishable a subject of Prussia, shall be liable to a fine of 5,000 thalers or two years' imprisonment, and be incligible to office for the term of five years.

THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ENERGETIC MEAS-URES AGAINST THE CARLISTS. Madrid, Tuursday, Nov. 21, 1872.

Señor Zorrilla announced to the Lower House of the Cortes to-day that the Government would take cuergetic action to crush the Carlist movement in Catais slightly better.

AUSTRALIA.

KIDNAPPERS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED. Melbourne, Victoria, Nov. 21 .- The bill legalizing marriage to deceased wife's sister passed the Legislature of Victoria.

The captain and mate of the brig Carl, tried at Sidney for the murder of a number of Polynesian natives, whom they kidnepped to seil into slavery, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

CUBA. SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE INSURGENTS-

STRIKE OF CIGAR-MAKERS. HAVANA, Nov. 16 .- The Government, through the Commissioners of the Public Debt, intends to sell all slaves not employed on plantations, and also the slaves of stock companies and other movable embargoed properties belonging to the asherents of the revolution. The cigar-makers in Partaga's and Bock's factories began a strike yesterday. The movement was only partially successful.

Brig.-Gens. Mendium and Ampudia go to Spain to-day
to meet the accusations against them.

WASHINGTON.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WRITES HIS MESSAGES-WORK AT THE PATENT-OFFICE-PERSONAL

NOTES. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1872. The Star of this evening thinks it necessary that the public should know the manner in which the President prepares his messages. It says: "The President, in pre-paring his annual messages to Congress, usually commences about ten days before the opening of the session, and devotes about two hours each day, in the forenoon, to the work. He writes rapidly, and with no reference to notes, further than to refresh his memory as to subjects which he projoses to write about. Devoting two hours each day to it, he usually completes it in about four days, or eight hours wors. He examines thoroughly the various departmental reports, statistics included, before he begins work, and carefully stores his mind with the contents. After he prepares the document he reads it to the Catinet, and requests the members to make such suggestions as they desire concerning their respective departments. If such suggestions meet his approval they are incorporated in the message, and the document is then handed to Messrs, Luckey and Smiffen, who prepare two perfect copies for the Senate and House, after which they manifold six or eight copies for the press." and devotes about two hours each day, in the forenoon,

There are now before the Commissioner of Patents several hundred applications for the extension of patents on file, and both he and his assistant will be engaged in hearing arguments from counsel, pro and confor several months, in order to lessen the work, and for several months, in order to lessen the work, and during this time patents will continually be expiring, and new applications are received daily for hearings for extensions. The enormity of the business exceeds the most sangulae anticipations of the founders of the American system. Many of these patents which are expiring are of great value, and persons who are working under them, paying a royalty, contend strongly against this extension in many instances, preferring to have them become public property.

Senator Trumbuli arrived here to-day, to attend to eases before the supreme Court. He will remain until

cases before the Supreme Court. He will remain until the assembling of Congress. He has no idea of resigning the assembling of Congress. He has no idea of resigning his seat in the Senate. The official announcement is made to night that Second Lieut. Frederick Deat Grant, 4th Cavairy, has been relieved from duty with the General of the Army and ordered to join his regiment in Cexas. Silas B. Dutcher was to-day appointed Pension Agent in charge of Widows' claims in the New-York Agency, resigning the Supervisorship of Internal Revenue to enable him to accept the former office.

T. F. Phillips, esq., the recently appointed Solicitor General, arrived here this afternoon, and called at the Department of Justice. He will take the oath of office and be presented to the Supreme Court to-morrow.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Committee on Appropriations, having [perfected the Indian Appropriation bill, proceeded to-day to the preparation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872.

Col. W. Penn, clerk for Allan Rutherford, Third Att ditor, has entered a suft in the Circuit Court of this district against John W. Forney, laying his damages at \$10,000, for libel, charging that "defendant, as proprietor of The Press, published in Philadelphia, on the 8th of October, 1872, of and concerning the plaintiff, published in its editorial columns a certain false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel."

S. B. Datcher, now Supervisor of Internal Revenue has been appointed by the President Pension Agent of the Widows' Agency at New-York, vice L. L. Doty, resigned on account of ill-health.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

THE TOWN OF GALVA PARTLY DESTROYED. CHICAGO, Nov. 21 .- Two-thirds of the business portion of the town of Galva, Henry County, Ill. was destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames were first discovered issuing from the raof of Johnson's tailor-shop, and rapidly spread in all directions. About twenty stores, shops, and saloons were burned. Tho loss is cetimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, but the statement is probably exaggerated. The amount of insurance is put down at \$175,000.

LARGE FIRE AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 21.—A fire broke out about 9 o'clock to-night in the planing mill of Wm. Dow, on Mechanic-st., near Upper-st. The building was all in flames in a few moments, and the wind, which was The horses of the Fire Department are all sick, and the

alarmed citizens responded promptly to the alarm Fortunately the direction of the wind kept the fire from the business portion of the city, and the houses burned are mostly wooden structures of the poorer class. The flames were driven rapidly across the next square, leaping one or two buildings, but making almost a clean sweep. Some 18 or 20 houses were builted, involving a loss of probably \$45,000 or \$50,000, upon which there is a

less of probably \$6,000 or \$50,000, apon which there is a A number of small-nex patients were in the houses destroyed, and their removal to the sireot caused a considerable panic. One negro child is rejected to have been burned to death, but the report backs conformation.

MIDNIGHT.—It is now thought that the flattes are under control, and unless the wind changes no lather danger be apprehended.

IN JERSEY CITY-LOSSES AND INSURANCES OF THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE DISASTER. The total loss by the fire in the tobacco

inspection warehouse of A. S. Jones & Co., at Pawonia Ferry, Jersey City, has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is believed that it will fall far bel first estimates. The tobacco, of which about 4,000 hogs heads were consumed or damaged, was valued by the firm at \$150 per hogshead, or at a total of \$500,000. Of this amount, probably one-third will be recovered, as it acco was only slightly damaged either by fire or water -in fact, the contents of some hogeheads appear almost was untouched. The loss on the building will reach 550,000; insured for \$55,000. The President of a New-Jersey \$50,000; insured for \$55,000. The Freedent of a New-Jerrey Insurance Company, which formerly insured all of Jarvis & Company's tobacco, stated yestering that he had made a careful estimate, and that the loss could not possibly be less than \$1,000,000. A large force of men and teams was employed by Jarvis & Co., yesterday, and the work of removing the debris was begun. The disaster will furnish work for an extra number of working for several weeks. All the laborers that could be procured were employed yesterday. The warchouse will be rebuilt as speedly as possible.

THE BROOKLYN STOREHOUSE FIRE. The vicinity of Woodruff & Robinson's onded warehouses at Columbia and Amity-sts., Brooklyn, where the disastrous fire occurred on Monday after-noon, and the sad accident to firemen followed on Wednesday, was crowded yesterday with people who could hardly be kept back by the strong body of police present. The steam tire-engines were withdrawn at a late hour on Wednesday night, and it was believed that the flames had died out. This action, however, proved to be premature, for at 5 a.m., yesterday, the flames again burst out, and another alarm was sounded, which brought the firemen again to the scene. The fire had again started in the south-east corner of storchouse Λ , where a large quantity of sugar had been stored. After an hour's hard work the flames were extinguished, but on the immense piles of grain and: lumber which cover the pier. Storchouse A is flour stories again and the beautiful and the base of grain and baled wool. From a very large quantity of sugar and based woot. From
the heavy strain upon this building from the standing
side walls of storehouse J, the beams have started three
or four inches from their resting places, and the structure
shows several severe cracks in its massive walls. Great
care is taken by the men working about the rulins.
It is estimated that the loss on building will be about
\$0,000, the contents being worth about as much more.
It was ascertained yesterday that the name of one of
the firemen buried beneath the failing walls on Wednesday was Edward Hassett instead of Lovison. The latter
made his appearance, yesterday, and states that he had
out work shartly before the full of the walls. The police

to be buried. When the attempt is made it will be the work of several days.

The losses of the grain desiers were, with perhaps one exception, covered by insurance. Carlos Cobb of White-ball-st, New-York, reported a loss of \$12,50, insured in the Conlineatal Insurance Company. Jesse Hoyt & Co. of South-st., New-York, lost 70,000 onshels of grain, the estimated value of winca was \$42,000; fully insured in the Home and Continental Companies. Fiske & Co. of South-st., New-York, report their loss as insignificant, and covered by insurance. A. E. Kent & Co. of Broad-st. declined to furnish any information concerning their losses.

RAND & AVERY'S LOSS IN BOSTON \$150,000 TO \$175,000—LIST OF INSURANCES.

Boston, Nov. 21 .- Rand & Avery are not yet able to determine exactly their loss, but according to the estimates this morning it will be from \$150,000 to \$175.000. In the matter of insurance they are unfortu nate, not having replaced their policies since the great fire. They were considering the matter, and were endeavoring to determine in what company to reinsure when this calamity overtook them. The following is a list of their policies, those companies which are set down without location being in Boston :

list of their policies, those companies which are set down without location being in Boston:

In the Fireman's, \$8,000; in the Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, \$4,000; in the Manufacturers', \$8,000; in the Merchants', \$4,000; in the Boylston, \$4,000; in the American, \$4,000; in the American, \$4,000; in the Resident, \$4,000; in the Union of Bangor, \$2,000; in the National of Bangor, \$2,000; in the Springfield Fire and Marine, \$4,000; in the Phenix of Brooklyn, N. Y., \$4,000; in the Washington, \$4,000; in the Leaurance Company of North America, \$4,000; in the Queen of Liverpool and London, \$6,000; in the Gomerce of Albany, N. Y., \$2,000; in the National, \$4,000; in the Royal, \$4,000; in the inherital of London, \$8,000; in the Royal, \$4,000; in the inherital of London, \$8,000; in the Royal, \$4,000; in the inherital of London, \$8,000; in the Commerce of Albany, N. Y., \$2,000; in the National, \$4,000; in the Commerce of Albany, N. Y., \$2,000; in the National, \$4,000; in the Commerce, \$2,000; in the Priseman's Fund, \$6,000; in the Columbia of New-York, \$2,000; in the Lancashire of Manchester, England, \$4,000; in the Home of New-York, \$3,000; in the Columbia of New-York, \$2,000; in the North American of Philadelphia, \$4,000; in the Franklin, \$2,000; in the North American of Philadelphia, \$3,000; in the Franklin, \$500. Recapitalishon—Total amount of insurance, \$135,000; in the roeign offices, \$23,000; in Boston offices, \$23,000; in Boston offices, \$2,000; in One-ton offices, \$2,000; in Boston offices, \$2,000; in Columbia of New-York, \$2,000; in Surance, \$2,000; in Boston offices, \$2,000; in Boston offices, \$2,000; in Columbia of New-York, \$2,000; in Boston offices, \$2,000; in B

A PENNSYLVANIA COLLIERY BURNED. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Brenzel & Fortenbaugh's colliery, at Big Mine Run, near Ashiand, Penn., was burned yesterday. The loss is not stated, but is

BOSTON NEWS.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

Boston, Nov. 21 .- The Shoe and Leather Record says: "Under existing circumstances, it is simply impossible to give any extended report of what is doing in the line of boots and shoes. Most of the great shoe firms have already found temporary places of business, but everything is yet in such a chaotic state that the most that could be said is that business, where not entirely suspended, is in such a state of transition as to render the market reports useless. At the same time it is exceedingly difficult to forecast the near future of the is exceedingly difficult to forecast the near future of the trade. The mere destruction of boots and shoes by the conflagration is of little moment, as power of preduction is so immense that any demand that can arise can be promptly supplied by our manufacturers. But as prices, of upper stock especially, must be considerably enhanced, prices of boots and shoes must, doubtless, be proportionably advanced. Meanwhile, they are merely nominal, and we make no change in quotations."

At a meeting of wax and kp leather manufacturers yesterday it was unanimously resolved that 12½ per cent be considered a fair advance in finished leather. It was also resolved that, as a rule, all sales of upper leather be made on a basis of four months' credit.

STRAY NOTES.

Boston, Nov. 21 .- Mayor Gaston las appointed Geo. T. Bigelow, Charles G. Greene, Charles S. Storron, Samuel C. Cobb, and Abraham Firth a Committee to investigate the cause and management of the

A NEW MARKET POLICY.

SHALL THE LUILDINGS PASS INTO PRIVATE HANDS !

OPENING OF THE LARGEST PRIVATE MARKET IN THE WORL)-OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE IN-VESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET-FRAUDS DISCLOSED-THE MARKET-HOUSES TOO FAR DOWN TOWN-SUPERINTEIDENT DEVOE FAVORS THE CO-OPE-RATION PLAN.

The finest market in the United States will e opened for business purposes, to-morrow, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-st., North River. It is a market conducted by private enterprise, fitted up commodiously and with taste. It will open under advantageous cir-

umstances, and with fair chances of success.

Alderman Geiswill make a report to-day concerning he frauds of the Eighteenth Ward Pablic Market to the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Aldermen Geis is Chaircan of a committee, consisting, beside himself, of Alder man Coddington, appointed last May, to investigate the cause of the abandonment of the Eighteenth Ward Market and the frauds connected with its construction. The report shows that the difference between the amount pent by the Commissioners of the market-William Haw, fr., Edward Moore, and Fabez Helland-and the valuation made by Mr. Hatfield, architect, is \$228,961 22. the report shows that \$137,000 was expended in erecting pne-half of a building which Charles Vandervoort, mider, agreed to complete for \$15,000; that Edward litchie is charged on the Commissioners' books with receiving \$4,500 for furnishing the ground plans, wherens he states that he only received \$150; that the warrant for the \$5,500 was paid to Gec. H. Purser, assignee; that Stephen D. Hatch, for preparing the plans and ispecifications, received the large amount of \$5,000; that Andrew J. Garvey rendered a bill for \$17,000 for plastering, and received \$10,000, but that no plaster was used in the building; that Morgan Jones received nearly \$7,000 for putting in co hydrants which are invisible; that a charge appears in the books of \$3,000 paid for stationey, and that Commissioners Haw, Holland, and Moore withdrew \$160,000 from the Trensury, for which no reasonable explanation

It is also shown that after the market was opened, Edand Moore, one of the Commissioners and Superintendcut of the Street Bureau, gave permission to Mr. Brown, Street-cleaning Contractor, to use the lots immediately diolning the market as a dumping-ground, and that, sa consequence, customers were driven from the market, and stand-owners compelled to throw up their stalls on

ecount of the siekening odors which arose. at light from the windows, and every effort was made in their determination, the projectors and destroyers of the enterprise prevailed upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on Aug. 18, 1871, to adopt a resolution that the Duck Commissioners be permitted to take possession of the property east of and adjoining the Eighteenth Ward Market and use it as a sink-yard for the term of 10 years, at an annual rout of \$15,000. This settled the fate of the market by surrounding it with refuse and impurities. The report ends by recommending that the persons who committed the fraud be prosecuted and redress be

CLOSED BY FRAUD-OPENED BY ESTERPRISE.

So it happens that one of the public markets of the my is declared absulenced and rained, and a new grivate market enterprise is opened for the first time to he public. The Manhattan Market is not the first enterprise of a private character which has been started in this city, but it is opened under more favorable auspices than have attended any of the others, and is conducted on a much larger scale. The establishment of this mucket at this time is only a single evidence of the growing sentiment in the community in favor of making all

the markets of the city private enterprises. Many plans are spoken of, whereof the most popular cems to be the cenversion of the public markets or their present sites into private markets. It is urged that the property on which Washington and Fulion Markets are situated has obtained a special and en-hancep value on account of the location of the markets; that the current of traffic has set in that direction, and facilities for obtaining supplies from New-Jersey and Long Island are greater than at other points, and that the city will do much better to lease the markets for their preacht purposes than to tegr down the houses and sell the lots for building purposes. It is proposed to lease the markets to capable and deserving persons, and make the stand-owners joint proprietors in the market enterprises, forming a sort of copartnership business in

which all shall share. It is believed by many that if the city should take this the place of the old rookeries and tumble-down sheds that are now used for market purposes. It is stated that the stand-owners of Washington Market would be willing to pay the city \$200,000 per annum for the market (about the same revenue that it now yields to the city), and agree to build, within five years, a large and handome structure on the locality. It is claimed that if the produce dealers owned their own market, greater onomy would prevail; that many expenses would be cut down; and that no matter how well-managed market flairs may be when the city authorities control them, of necessity the city must be at a disadvantage as com pared with market-owners. Many persons, however, fear the result of efforts made in the direction of private markets, speaking of past failures in that direction, and

predict disaster to all similar enterprises. SKETCH OF CITY MARKETS. The first private or company market house (of any size) was the "Oakley Market," erected in 1836, which consisted of a long wooden shed fronting on Jones-st. etween Bleecker and Fourth-sts.; but as it was against the Market ordinances, although the proprietor promised protection to those who would occupy stands there, it proved a failure. In Jane, 1866, the "Metropolitan Maret" was opened at First ave. and Twenty-eighth-st., but failed for want of patronage. In March, 1868, the "Up per Washington Market" was opened at Washington and Bank ets., with great parado. A band of music for several days played for the masses. It contained 67 stands but also failed. In the year 1809 three new company markets were opened-one in East Thirty-fourth-st. between Second and Third-aves., called the Thirty-fourth-st, Market, which also failed; the Central Market, in Forty-eighth-st., between Broadway and Seventh ave., which still exists, and the Croten Market in Forty second-st., between Lexington and Fourth-ave., which is now about half filled with stands and cannot be called a success. Then in April, 1871, the New Broadway Market, in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-st, was opened. This buildng cost about \$500,000, and the ground was valued at \$425,000. It was soon closed. Then followed in the same year the New Harlem Market in One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth-st., running through to One-hundred-andtwenty-sixth-st., between Third and Fourth-aves. This also has proved to be a losing speculation. These private markets were erected with the expectation of their paying large dividends by a class of speculators or those who did not know how or where to establish such places and of course they became dissatisfied with results, which generally ended in dissolution and failure.

It is now urged on the part of the directors and friends f the new Manhattan Market that the tide of population is tending upward, and that it is nearer the center of population than Washington Market was when it was tablished. The tide of custom will naturally be drawn in that direction, and with the finest market building in the city the enterprise must prove a success. They say that efforts are making to establish a ferry near the market, and that the causes which have tended hereto fore to make private markets fail are not operative in this case, and that time will demonstrate the truth of this case, and that the wind understand the statement. There is certainly a general sentiment pervading the community that while the city is developing in its parks, bonilevards, streets, and public buildings, the present is manifestly the time when the worth of reconstructing other markets should be considered. COL. DE VOE'S VIEWS.

Cel. De Vor, Superintendent of Markets, has had much experience in market matters, and accordingly a Tribung reporter called upon him and obtained his views of the subject of private markets. He spoke more especially of the three principal down-town marmore especially of the three principal down-towa markets—Fulton, Washington, and West Washington—though the general principles would apply to all markets. He believed that the city markets should be put upon a private basis. This might be effected by either selling or leasing them to an association of stall-holders; and indeed only by one of these two course could the rights secured to stall-holders by lease be maintained. These persons, too, stood ready to buy the property at any time, or to hire it for a term of years, with the privilege of renewal at a good rate of interest on the valuation as appraised by the city. On doing this they would undoubtedly remove the present unsightly structure, which they detect, and put up

buildings in all respects as good as the new Manhattan Market. Tacse would not only be vastly superior in appearance to the present quarters, but would be much more convenient to the dealers as well as purchasers. The buildings could be two stories in hight, with stalls on the second floor for buildings, the present states which new crowd the adjacent streets. If it should be so arranged as to accommodate rardeners' teams, which now crowd the adjacent streets. If it should be thought desirable to remove Washington Market from its present site, he had a plan by which he thought it could be done, and still be retained down town. This was to leave West-st, an unincumbered width of 100 feet; to build a series of, markets upon the buildings within the pier lines as far up as Canalst. These might consist, first, of sheds, 25 feet deep, for market wagons to drive under; then of avenues 75 feet wide, for market uses; and finally of two-story buildings, 125 feet wide, for stalls; and back of these, running along the river front, another avenue 100 feet wide, for commercial purposes. He believed that this plan of distributing business over considerable area would harm no single locality, and would draw the wagons of farmers from Washington, Greenwich, and other streets, minen to the relief of business there, which they now impede greatly. It would conflict, however, with the plans of the Dock Commissioners, and might in consequence of this be deemed impracticable.

As examples of successful private management of markets, he cited the Fulton Fish Market, which is both profitable and most satisfactory to all concerned, and the Farmers' Market at Twelfth and Market star. Philadelphia. The latter is used on two days of the week by farmers for the saie of their own produce, and on the remaining days is let to hucksters, by which arrangement they not 12 per cent profit. An adjacent butchers' market also pays well.

Concerning the removal of the old markets to another site he spoke adversely, decining their present situations advantageous, and believing that they would prove less profitable up town. A very large portion of their trade comes from the shipping in the harbur and people living in the abarbs, and this would be almost entirely lost were they up town. Thus greers, coming down with their wagons for other articles, can easily drive over to the markets for produce. When it was considered that in Fulton, Washington, and West Washington Markets which there were 200 stand-holders, employing from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, and doing a business of about \$50,000,000 annually, some idea could be had on the damage which a change would cause. Moreover, several of the markets which had been crosed up. He was anxious that semething should be done to permanently improve the condition of the markets. He endeavored to keep them in repair, ann was now laying a sewer under Washington Market; but it was impossible to make them what they should be without complete reconstructure. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

He feared that the new Manhattan Market was unortunately located, as the means of communication to and from it are extremely limited; and said that old Washington Market had obtained such a good name for cheap materials that persons would leave the immediate cheap materials that persons would leave the immediate vicinity of a private and even public market to patronize it. They wanted the new private enterprise to succeed, for it was a move in the right direction, and he said that it was the duty of the authorities to give it all the encouragement they could, by increasing the facilities for reaching it. Yet he believed, after all, that the old siles were the best. The current of traffic set like Ningara in certain directions, and all efforts to stopit are vain. You may hinder and obstruct, he said, but you can not direct it. It is obtinate and tyrannical and it must be humored. Passing to the subject of the Engliteenth Ward Market, he said that he did not know what to do with it. It is now a daily expense to the city. The interest of the property lying idle amounts to \$500 to the city every week, and he thought that the best thing that could be done with it was to sell it. A resolution was submitted a short time ago by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the Common Council, to the effect that the brading should be turned over to the Police Commissioners, to be used by them as stables for their horses and wagons and as a general store-house. Assistant Aiderman dels opposes him, and it is not known what action will be taken in the marker.

Washington Market has a capacity of 400 stands, all of which are occupied. Fulton Market has 50 stands; all occupied.

Washington Market has 71 stands; all occupied. There are 2,100 stands in the public markets, of which 150 are occupied. Center Market has 15 stands; 17 occupied. Patron Market has 51 stands; all occupied. Union Market has 52 stands of which 150 are occupied. Center Market has 15 stands; 17 occupied. There are 2,100 stands and only four of them occupied. There are 2,100 stands and only four of them occupied. There are 2,100 stands and the public markets, of which 1,500 have occupied and the public markets, of which 1,500 have occupied. The privale has 57 stands; 200 fine of the hinds in part of the whole numbe vicinity of a private and even public market to patronize

THE PRINDLE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

AEGUMENT BEFORE THE SENATE AT ALBANY-NO DECISION YET.

ALBANY, Nov. 21 .- The State Senate met at ALBANY, AOV. 21.— The Collowing Scinators answering to 10 this morning, the following Scinators answering to Benedict, Bowen, Chaffield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Johnson, Lewis, Lowery, McGowen, Murphy, Perry, Tiemann, Weismann, Wagner, Winslow, D. P. Wood, and James Wood. R. A. Stanton of counsel for the people proceeded to sum up the evidence taken in the case of Judge Prindle. After referring to the duty of the Senate in cases such as this, he took up the

The Senate then took a recess till 4 o'clock p. m., when Mr. Stanton resumed his argument maintaining the charge that the Judge has made no full and truthful return of the fees he received as required by law. He then turned to the testimony of Mrs. Russell, an old lady 12 years of age, who was induced by the Judge to sell a number of Government bonds to him without charging for the premium. The testimony of this old hady, said counsel, shows that she was imposed upon, and further, he continued, the whole transaction wherein he settled a claim with fira bibble, shows that the Judge was also guilty of a violation of the Usury law. He, the Judge, in what is generally known as the Widows' and Orphaus' Court, did not, according to his own testimony, rob this old woman for his own benefit, but for that of Ira Dibble; yet he, Judge a certain sum of money; the Judge secured the bones of this old lady, without paying the premium, for Dibble, so that Dibble might pay him his indebtedness with the premium fee. Counsel having reached the 25th charge, and there being 5t, he merely pointed out the pages on which the testimony bearing on the succeeding 10 charges could be found, and then reviewed tha testimony concerning the 35th charge, which was to the effect that the Judge had made charges for services which by law he had no right to do. Counsel 72 years of age, who was induced by the Judge to sell a for services which by law he had no right to do. Counsel glanced cursorily at some of the remaining charges and passed over others unnoticed.

glanced cursorily at some of the Feinaming charges and passed over others unnoticed.

The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock p. m., when Mr. Stanton continued and closed his argument, claiming that all those charges had been proven.

E. H. Frindle of counsel for the respondent followed, and desired to know whether counsel for the prosecution were here for the people of the prosecution were here for the people of the prosecution and recently of their vitnesses had sworn that they had furnished money to carry on this prosecution, and he (Mr. Prindle) had thought they were here under the employment of men who were opposed to the people of Chemingo County—the people who had recently, and after these charges had been made, reflected the respondent to the position he holds. As the Grand Jury had been referred to by the counsel who had just taken his scal, he (Prindle) would also refer to that jury, Paring the years in which these charges were made, this counsel was the District-Attorney of Chenango County. Way did he sit idle! Why did he not bring this offender to panishment! Mr. Prindle proceeded with his argument, taking up seventeen charges which had reference to the purchase of Government bonds from Mrs. Russell without paying her the premium. He said that this was a transaction entirely outside of the respondent's official position, and he reviewed the testimony to show that it was the old lady's proposition to self these bonds, and that the respondent did nothing whatever to persuade her to self them. As to the arrangement the respondent had with Dibble, it was simply this; Dibble had purchased a tannery of the respondent, giving a mortgage thereon, when the mortgage matured and the debt was due, Dibble had were then at par. Dibble told him he would pay him in Government bonds, no matter what was the premium. The respondent was the premium. The respondent said that he wanted the mortgage remain. The respondent said that he would pay him in Government bonds, no matter what was usury. If it was, said counse The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock p. m., when

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.-Information has reached here of a desperate vendetta in Obion County. A few days ago two brothers, named Macumber, who were running a mill, had an employé named Saunders, with whom they had a wordy faltercation, resulting in one of them sheeting Saunders in the side; Saunders returned the fire, killing one of the brothers instantly, and wound-ing the other, who has since died.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 .- It is officially an-

nounced that the subscription books of the Centennial Board of Finance will be opened to-day throughout the United States. Jay Cooke & Co. and Drexel & Co. have consented to act as general agents of the Commission in receiving and securing subscriptions.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Jennie Roby, daughter of Joseph Roby of er, N. H., hanged herself at her home in that town jesterday. ... The schooner Coquette, from Toronto, for rego, icaled with lumber, while entening Oswego harber on Wednes night, drifted against the East Pier and eank.

The wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Hardy, a promi-physician of San Francisco, took chloroform yesterday to cure igia, and died from the effects of the dose.

EMIGRANTS' WRONGS.

A MOST HEARTLESS SWINDLE.

THREE HUNDRED ITALIANS BETRAYED BY EMI-GRANT LOBBERS—AN EL DORADO DREAM WITH CASTLE GARDEN AS THE REALITY. Nearly 300 destitute Italian emigrants have landed at Castle Garden, who have been defrauded of all their money by a band of emigrant robbers. It appears that the emigrant robbers are not alone confined to New York, for the Commissioners of Emigration now have α case under consideration which exceeds in extent any

kindred outrage ever perpetrated here. A bogus colonization society in Havre has been sending its agents throughout Italy, and they have been representing many fabulous advantages offered to colonists in the Republic of Buenos Ayres and in the United States, As the result of a thorough canvass these agents suc seeded in collecting at Naples on Oct. 28 nearly 300 earl grants, principally en route for Buenos Ayres. So enraptured were the peasantry adjacent to the towns of Salerno, Benevento, Matera, Capua, Gaeta, and Corvo. that they sold or mortgaged their cottages and small gardens to procure the passage money to a land in which they had been 'ed to expect to find fortunes awaiting their arrival. They parted with their friends in the happiest manner, and those residing in regions apart from the thoroughfares of travel set out with their families on foot, and thus accomplished the entire journey to Naples. Many young men left home for the new world with baraly enough money to defeay the ex penses of the trip, believing that in the unknown land they would have little need for what existed in such marvelous plenty.

They were told that the agents of the great Colonization Society would meet them at Marseilles, at Havre, and at their final destination, to show them every courtesy. Taey purchased their through tickets for Buenos instances, borrowed money which they had secured at isurious rates of interest, and which they hoped to refund after a few weeks' sojourn in the new country of plenty. They sailed from Naples, as before stated, on Oct. 28, and after several days of rough weather on the Mediterranean, reached Marseilles undaunted and more eager than ever to go forward. They were received at this port by men representing themselves as agents of of this colonization company, but several say that they believe them to have been the same agents who had sold them their tickets in Naples, and who had followed them by rail. A long and tedious trip through the entire length of France, in an emigrant train, occupied almost as much time as the sea voyage, and materially depleted their already scanty purses. On reaching Havre the emigrants, nutbering about 290, were told that it would be many days before a vessel wou I leave for Buenos Ayres direct, but they were assured that such were the connections of the Bociety upon this side of the Atlantic that if they would proceed to New-York they would be forwarded thence to their destination free of all expense. Few of the emi-grants knowing where Buenos Ayres was situated, and recognizing in the general term of America at least a part of the domain of which they were in search, all were induced to sail in the steamship Holland. They were induced to sail in the steamanh housand, Tary did not realize that they were going thousands of miles out of their course, but began the passage in the steerage with the assurances that they would nicet with persons in New-York who would procure them speedy transfer to a south and steamer and would dispatch.

On Wednesday they reached this port, and upon anding at Castle Garden presented their letters of introduction and alternated their letters of the seconds of the continuous continuous parts of the continuous c

tion and reiterated their confidence in the agents of the Colonization Society. The assurances of the Commissioners of Emigration that no such society was in existence did not entirely open their eyes. They sat down on the benches in Castle Garden to await the arrival of the agents, who, as they said, were coming to take care of them. They were sure of it "because they had been told so." At a late hour last night they were still waiting.

The scene in the large hall of the Garden was a strange one. Gathered around the two large stoves, which, heated to redness, gave a cheerful glow to the otherwise dismal quarters, were these wretched Italian emigrants who, arretched upon the floor or scated upon the rude tenches, appeared perfectly indifferent as to the future. While this was true of the great majority, several cases were noticed which were extremely sad. Most prominent among the group was an aged father with a large family who clung to thim for encouragement, and be sought him for some explanation-to tell them why they did not leave such cheeriess quarters and seek that beautiful country which they had heard so much about. His agony appeared to his wife or children any words of cheer.

Many are without any baggage, this having been sent from Havre direct to Buenos Ayres by sailing versel. Priencless and without money, they have apparently determined to remain where they are until something is done for them. They are evidently convinced that the have already done too much in the hope of improving their lot. The Emigration Commissioners have furnished them with provisions during the past two days but are unable to protect them against the chilliness of the weather. The women and children, who are unaccustomed to weather as severe even as the present, are suffering greatly. Superintendent Casserly of Castle Garden has written to the Italian Embassador at Washington, has informed the Consul in this city, and has made application to Dr. Ceccarini of the Health Board for the employment of a portion of the men. If no other provision is made for these destitute emigrants they will be sent in a few days to Ward's Island, and be main-tained at the expense of the city. The Commissioners are naturally very enxious regarding the result.

A TERRIBLE SNOW-STORM

EIGHT HUNDRED RAILROAD LABOREUS IN PERIL IN MINNESOTA-THEIR DEATH BY STARVA-TION APPREHENDED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 .- A special dispatch from St. Paul says: Gloomy news may be anticipated from Minnesota, as the track-layers on the extension of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad were approaching the western State line at the rate of two miles daily, when a terrible storm, last Thursday night, enveloped them and cut them off from communication with civilization The working force numbers over 800 men, and so san guine were their expectations that the favorable weather would outlast November that no preparations were made to avert a calamity such as it is feared has befallen them. Only a limited supply of provisions was kept in store; for although 100 miles distant from the telegraph construction trains, they maintained regular communication with "Sleeping Eye," the nearest white

settlement. When intelligence of the storm reached Winons, J. H. Stewart, the General Superintendent, started out with two locomotives and a train of cars, but so heavy and deep were the snow-drifts, and so intense the cold, that up to Saturday morains they had not passed New Line. At that place two additional locomotives were attached to the train, and then taking on hoard rations for it days and 150 men, besides materials with which to flu up boarding accommodations in the cars, the train was started. A passage way had to be forced through drifts eight and ten feet deep, and even when the snow did not exceed one foot in deepin, so hard was it that recourse was had to shovels before any advance could be made. On Sunday the train had penetrated 25 miles; meanwhile the storm rased with violence, and when hast heard from, on Tuesday night, the relief train was fest in the accumulating snow, 46 miles west of Slepping Eye, and 80 miles short of the suffering trackmen. Yesterday morning the telegraph wires were down west of Si. Peter, and latest reports from Winona in the afternoon state that the wind flad increased to a furious gale. For six days the storm had continued with unabated tury. The painful impression is created that the men at the end of the track will starve before relief can reach them. No supplies are known to be accessible, for the line is being constructed in advance of Government surveys, far into a country uninhabited, save by a few adventurous squatters and Indians. When intelligence of the storm reached Winona, J. H.

GUARDING THE SOUTH CAROLINA FUNDS

COLUMBIA, Nov. 21.-Judge Samuel W. Melton, to-day, made the order absolute enjoining State Treasurer Parker, Controller-General Neagle, C. H. Bald win as County Treasurer, and the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, defendants, from using or in any manner disposing of the proceeds of the tax authorized manner disposing of the proceeds of the tax authorized to be levied by the last General Assembly. The defendants failed to make a return to the order issued by the Judge on the 14th inst., when the injunction was applied for. The Banking Company is included because it holds a large amount of State paper. This keeps wantever of the taxes may find their way into the Treasury from being handled by the retiring officers named above, except for specific appropriations.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC. AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21 .- The horse malady is prevalent here. The street cars will be discontinued morrow, all the horses being sick. The disease is of a mild type, and has not yet caused serious inconvenience